

Common Core Standards - Resource Page

The resources below have been created to assist teachers' understanding and to aid instruction of this standard.

College and Career Readiness (CCR) Anchor Standard	Standard: RI.11-12.6 - Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness, or beauty of the text.
R.CCR.6 Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.	<p><u>Questions to Focus Learning</u></p> <p>How do authors use rhetoric to present an argument? How do authors use style and content to contribute to the power, persuasiveness and beauty of a text?</p> <p>Authors use rhetorical devices to produce aesthetically appealing texts.</p> <p><u>Student Friendly Objectives</u></p> <p><i>Reasoning Targets</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. I can analyze how an author uses rhetoric to develop a point of view or purpose. b. I can analyze and evaluate effective rhetorical devices used by an author to support a point of view or purpose. c. I can analyze and evaluate how style and content work together to advance the ideas in a text. d. I can evaluate the effectiveness of an author's use of rhetoric and how it contributes to the power, persuasiveness, or beauty of the text.

Vocabulary

Argument: 1) a spoken, written, or visual text that expresses a point of view; 2) the use of evidence and reason to discover some version of the truth, as distinct from persuasion, the attempt to change someone else's point of view (Everything's an Argument, 2007).

Appeals to the Audience: describes how the write or speaker accomplishes his/her aims (e.g., to persuade readers and/or listeners to a course of action based on a common search for truth) (ethos, logos, pathos) (Everyday Use, 2009).

Ethos: the self-image a writer creates to define a relationship with readers. In arguments, most writers try to establish an ethos that suggests authority and credibility (Everything's an Argument, 2007).

Logos (logical appeal): a strategy in which a writer uses facts, evidence, and reason to make audience members accept a claim (Everything's an Argument, 2007).

Pathos (emotional appeal): a strategy in which a writer tries to generate specific emotions (such as fear, envy, anger, or pity) in an audience to dispose it to accept a claim (Everything's an Argument, 2007).

Rhetoric: 1) the art of analyzing all language choices that a writer, speaker, reader, or listener might make in a given situation so that text becomes meaningful, purposeful, and effective; 2) the specific features of texts, written or spoken, that cause them to be meaningful, purposeful, and effective for readers or listeners in a given situation (Everyday Use, 2009).

Rhetorical Device: a technique used by a writer or speaker to persuade a reader or listener to view a subject from a specific viewpoint.

Rhetorical Triangle: Sometimes called the Aristotelian Triad, suggest that a person creating or analyzing a text must consider three elements: the subject and the kinds of evidence used to develop it; the audience - their knowledge, ideas, attitudes, and beliefs; and the character of the rhetor - in particular, how the rhetor (speaker, writer) might use his/her personal character effectively (Everyday Use, 2009).

Style: the way in which a literary work is written (The Bedford Glossary of Critical and Literary Terms, 2009).

	<p><u>Teacher Tips</u></p> <p>Presidential Speech - Link to Presidential Speech from 2008, lesson plan included.</p> <p>Women's Speeches - Speeches given by famous women throughout history.</p> <p><u>Vertical Progression</u></p> <p>RI.K.6 - Name the author and illustrator of a text and define the role of each in presenting the ideas or information in a text.</p> <p>RI.2.6 - Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.</p> <p>RI.3.6 - Distinguish their own point of view from that of the author of a text.</p> <p>RI.4.6 - Compare and contrast a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event or topic; describe the differences in focus and the information provided.</p> <p>RI.5.6 - Analyze multiple accounts of the same event or topic, noting important similarities and differences in the point of view they represent.</p> <p>RI.6.6 - Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and explain how it is conveyed in the text.</p> <p>RI.7.6 - Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author distinguishes his or her position from that of others.</p> <p>RI.8.6 - Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.</p> <p>RI.9-10.6 - Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.</p>
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The above information and more can be accessed for free on the [Wiki-Teacher](#) website.

Direct link for this standard: [RI.11-12.6](#)